

## **Proposal for a new Supplement to 06 and 07 series of amendments to UN Regulation No. 83 (Emissions of M1 and N1 vehicles)**

### **I. Proposal**

*Annex 4a, amend to read*

“5.1. Test procedure

The procedure for measuring the vehicle road load is described in Appendix 7a to this annex.

**In the case where the vehicle road load has already been determined according to WLTP procedures as defined in GTR15, the methodology, described in Appendix 7b may alternatively be used.**

**These procedures are** not required if the chassis dynamometer load is to be set according to the reference mass of the vehicle

*Annex 4a, rename Appendix 7 to Appendix 7a.*

*Annex 4a, insert a new Appendix 7b:*

### **"Annex 4a - Appendix 7b**

#### **Alternative procedure for determination of the total road load power of a vehicle**

1. Introduction

The purpose of this appendix is to provide the road load power calculation method that may be used, at the choice of manufacturer, when the vehicle road load has been determined according to WLTP procedures as defined in GTR15.

2. Method

2.1. WLTP Road Load calculation of the vehicle

The WLTP Road Load of the vehicle shall be determined according to GTR15 Annex 4 or in case the vehicle is part of an interpolation family, according to

Annex 7 point 3.2.3.2.2 “Road Load calculation for an individual vehicle” considering as input parameters of the individual vehicle:

- The Test Mass of the vehicle (1) , fitted with its standard equipment (1)
- The RRC value of the applicable tyre energy class according to Table A4/2 of GTR15 annex 4 or, if the tyres on the front and rear axles belong to different energy efficiency classes, the weighted mean using the equation in paragraph 3.2.3.2.2.2.3 of GTR15 annex 4.
- The aerodynamic drag of the vehicle fitted with its standard equipment (1)

(1) As defined in GTR15

2.2. calculation of the applicable (NEDC) road load of the vehicle

2.2.1 Effect of different tyre pressure prescriptions

The tyre pressure to be taken into account for the purpose of calculating the NEDC road load shall be the average between the two axles of the average between the minimum and maximum tyre pressure permitted for the selected tyres on each axle for the NEDC reference mass of the vehicle. The calculation shall be carried out with the following formula:

$$P_{avg} = \left( \frac{P_{max} + P_{min}}{2} \right)$$

Where,

$P_{max}$ , is the average of the maximum tyre pressures of the selected tyres for the two axles;

$P_{min}$ , is the average of the minimum tyre pressures of the selected tyres for the two axles.

The corresponding effect in terms of resistance applied to the vehicle shall be calculated using the following formula:

$$TP = \left( \frac{P_{avg}}{P_{min}} \right)^{-0.4}$$

2.2.2 Effect of tyre tread depth

The effect in terms of the resistance applied to the vehicle shall be determined in accordance with the following formula:

$$TTD = \left( 2 \cdot \frac{0.1 \cdot RM_n \cdot 9.81}{1000} \right)$$

Where,  $RM_n$  is the reference mass of the vehicle according to this Regulation

### 2.2.3 Effect of different consideration of rotating parts

During the WLTP coastdown setting, coastdown times are to be transferred to forces and vice versa by taking into account the applicable test mass plus the effect of rotational mass (3 % of the sum of the MRO and 25 kg). For the NEDC coastdown setting, coastdown times are to be transferred to forces and vice versa by neglecting the effect of rotational mass.

### 2.2.4 Determination of the NEDC road load coefficients

(a) The road load coefficient  $F_{0,n}$  expressed in Newton (N) for vehicle shall be determined as follows:

(i) Effect of different inertia:

$$F_{0n}^1 = F_{0w} \cdot \left( \frac{RM_n}{TM_w} \right)$$

Where:

$RM_n$  is the Reference Mass of the vehicle according to this Regulation

$F_{0w}$  is the road load coefficient  $F_0$  determined for the WLTP test of the vehicle;

$TM_w$  is the WLTP test mass of the vehicle fitted with its standard equipment.

(ii) Effect of different tyre pressure:

$$F_{0n}^2 = F_{0n}^1 \cdot TP$$

Where the factors  $TP$  in the formula are as defined in point 2.2.1.

(iii) Effect of the inertia of rotating parts:

$$F_{0n}^3 = F_{0n}^2 \cdot \left( \frac{1}{1.03} \right)$$

(iv) Effect of different tyre tread depth:

$$F_{0n} = F_{0n}^3 \cdot TTD$$

Where the factors  $TTD$  in the formula are as defined in point 2.2.2

(b) The road load coefficient  $F_{1n}$  for the vehicle shall be determined as follows:

$$F_{1n} = F_{1w} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{1.03} \right)$$

- (c) The road load coefficient  $F_{2n}$  for the vehicle shall be determined as follows:

$$F_{2n} = F_{2w} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{1.03} \right)$$

Where the factor  $F_{2w}$  is the WLTP road load coefficient  $F_2$  determined of the vehicle fitted with its standard equipment."

## **II. Justification**

1. UN GTR No. 15 (WLTP) has introduced changes to some of the parameters in the process of road load determination.
2. EU have defined in its correlation Regulation, the methodology to derive an NEDC Road Load from a WLTP Road Load
3. This amendment avoids the burden of a new road load determination when a WLTP road load has been performed.